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the Dutch, the British, and the Spanish. But this knowledge is only supplementary to that wider knowledge which he has gained from his study of the original sources in the Danish archives. His long months of work in exploring the all-but-untouched treasures of the Danish colonial archives have yielded gratifying results. Professor Westergaard's method of work seems thoroughly convincing and in consonance with the best traditions of historical scholarship.

These facts make it hard to offer any unfavorable criticism of the work, and yet the conscientious reader of the book cannot but feel that the author has somewhat vitiated the excellent results of his study by paying too much attention to a great many details which confuse rather than clarify the story he is telling. Only superabundant enthusiasm could permit him to devote so much space to the lives of the governors of the Danish colonies. The godfather of the work, in attempting to set forth some of the commendable features of the book in the introduction, unwittingly reveals one of its weaknesses when he remarks that the author "has made quite a picture gallery of governors, factors, chaplains, statesmen, and politicians". This fault, if it is a fault, we feel sure, will be eliminated in Professor Westergaard's later volumes. The absorbing interest of the task will take him more and more into dealing with the forces which shaped the history of the West Indies, in which individuals are forgotten except as they play ephemeral rôles in shaping the course of that history.

The book is well written and contains a most readable and original story. It deserves a wide reading by all students of the history of colonization.

MINOR NOTICES

The Heroic Legends of Denmark. By Axel Olrik. Translated from the Danish and revised in collaboration with the author by Lee M. Hollander, Instructor in German and Scandinavian at the University of Wisconsin. [Scandinavian Monographs, vol. IV.] (New York, American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1919, pp. xviii, 530, \$5.00.) Among the many Scandinavian students who have explored the antiquities of the northern peoples, few take higher rank in constructive scholarship than the late Dr. Axel Olrik. Beginning some thirty years ago as collector and editor of Danish ballads, he worked his way backward through Saxo Grammaticus to the earlier fields of song and legend which he cultivated more effectively than any previous student of these materials. Dr. Olrik wrote on many themes, but his most important work is a critical history of the heroic legends of Denmark, a study in which he included such materials from the literatures of neighboring lands as deal with Danish themes. Two volumes of this work (*Danmarks Heltedigtning*) have been published; a third was in preparation at the time of the author's death, and will probably be published at an early date.

When the authorities of the American-Scandinavian Foundation decided to include one of Olrik's studies among the *Scandinavian Monographs*, the first volume of the *Heltedigtning* was chosen as the most representative. This is a critical examination of a notable group of poems and legends dealing with the career of Hrolf Kraki, who seems to have ruled in Denmark early in the sixth century. The work begins with a study of the fortunes of the Scylding dynasty as told in the earliest English poetry, and traces the development of these tales through sagas, poems, and traditions to the close of the Middle Ages. After sifting out the supernatural, the legendary, and the alien elements, the author finds a body of historic facts, which, though not very considerable, add a certain definiteness to the history of the Danish kingdom in the migration period.

The work in its English form is something more than a mere translation. The author took the occasion to give the volume a careful revision, in the process of which he introduced opinions and conclusions that he had reached in his later study of the Danish legends. The translator's work has been done with great care and shows an intimate acquaintance not only with the language of the original but also with the materials analysed and discussed.

L. M. L.

Les Châtelains de Flandre: Étude d'Histoire Constitutionnelle. Par W. Blommaert. [Université de Gand, Recueil de Travaux publiés par la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres, 46^e fascicule.] (Ghent, E. van Goethem et Cie., 1915, pp. 250, 7.50 fr.) This is one of an increasing number of monographs devoted to the study of limited fields which are gradually extending and clarifying our knowledge of the great institutional changes which took place in various parts of Europe between the disintegration of the Carolingian empire and the formation of a fully developed feudalism. It is an excellent and an informing work upon a subject the importance of which has long been recognized, but which has hitherto received no adequate treatment as a whole. The author has patiently worked through the whole list of Flemish castellanies, making separate studies of each according to a uniform plan. Five of these studies, which deal with the castellanies of greatest importance, or about which we have relatively full information—Bruges, Ghent, Douai, Lille, and Saint-Omer—he has published integrally in the first five chapters of the volume. The sixth and final chapter is devoted to a general conclusion in which the results of the whole investigation are brought together. Without ascribing a common origin to all the Flemish castellanies the author holds that the greater part of them arose during the tenth and eleventh centuries as the result of Norman or other invasions which obliged the count of Flanders to erect and garrison strongholds (*castra*) in strategic positions for purposes of defense. Hence

the earliest and most important function of the castellan was that of a military officer. Many of the castellans also exercised the right of *haute justice* within the limits of their districts, as well as important and lucrative administrative powers. These functions they derived not from the necessities of defense against the invasions, but from the fact that in this same disordered period the count of Flanders was engaged in extending his sway beyond the original *pagus Flandrensis* over the surrounding *pagi* and found it necessary to delegate to a local authority powers which he was unable to exercise in person over his enlarged territories. Thus within his limited sphere the Flemish castellan came to exercise virtually the functions of a count, and he may be regarded as in a very real sense the descendant of the Frankish *comes*. Not infrequently he is called a *vicecomes*.

CHARLES WENDELL DAVID.

Le Bailliage de Vermandois aux XIII^e et XIV^e Siècles: Étude d'Histoire Administrative. Par Henri Waquet, Archiviste Paléographe. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1919, pp. xii, 271, 12 fr.) This study clearly is of the order of local history. But it is much more than that. It is an inquiry concerning the French monarchy. It treats of the ways and means by which the monarchy made its objects and powers to be felt, the agencies by which it touched the life of those it served or exploited.

What these local agencies were, not only constitutionally but in actual conduct, was made very clear for the later fifteenth century in the remarkable monograph by Dupont-Ferrier, *Les Officiers Royaux des Bailliages et Sénéchaussées* (1902). They have been fairly well known too, as to essential features, for the preceding times. But it is true that those who have most occupied themselves with the matter in the earlier period—chief among them are Borelli de Serres, Petit-Dutaillis, Langlois, Luchaire, Viollet, and O. Tixier in a thesis—relied in the main on the royal ordinances. Their treatments accordingly have a good many shortcomings, especially as to how prescriptions turned out in practice. Monsieur Waquet has sought advance with the problem by studying in detail one bailliage, the one regarded as the first in the realm, from its origins till about 1400. He has relied mostly on printed materials but also has drawn considerably from archives. His work bears throughout the signs of real competence. In its character as local history, it will prove a very welcome aid to all who have to do in a detailed way with Laon, Reims, Soissons, Noyon, Péronne, St. Quentin, and the regions thereabout, in the later Middle Ages. Not the least helpful parts of it will be the chronological lists, given in appendixes, of the *baillis*, *prévôts*, and other chief sharers in the administration.

E. W. D.

Klein Plakkaatboek van Nederland: Verzameling van Ordonnantiën en Plakkaten betreffende Regeeringsvorm, Kerk en Rechtspraak, 14^e eeuw tot 1749. Bijgebragt door A. S. de Blécourt, Hoogleraar te Leiden, en N. Japikse, Directeur van het Bureau voor 's Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën. (Groningen and the Hague: J. B. Wolters, 1919, pp. viii, 353, 9.75 fr.) Under this title—Small Placard Book of Netherland—we have an exceedingly useful collection of documents recording vital changes in the relations between people and their rulers, the Church, and the law, as they have occurred in the provinces comprising the present kingdom of the Netherlands or in other Netherland lands when those same provinces were affected thereby. It is a source-book in compact form of the most important "placards", the essential planks in the scaffolding of the nation as its people developed historically from practical vassalship to being to a certain degree the pioneers in a form of federal government. The matter selected is essentially Netherland in character. That is, international relations are not touched upon. The process is a slow one from the "privilege" bestowed by Arnold, bishop of Utrecht, upon his knights, knaves, and cities "on this side of the Yssel", 1375, to the reformed constitution of Groningen (Stad en Land), 1749, which is the fiftieth and closing selection. The choice, of course, is necessarily arbitrary, and in some cases other documents might have found place with equal propriety; but the editors' knowledge of their material is exhaustive and thorough, and their judgment as to relative value may be relied upon.

The majority of the documents are in the unwieldy *Groot Placcaet-boeks*, and all have been printed in some form or other, but the accuracy of these reprints is assured by collation with the originals where such are still in existence or by careful comparison of the earliest texts.

The Reign of Henry the Fifth. By James Hamilton Wylie. Volume II., 1415-1416. (Cambridge, University Press, 1919, pp. 507, 30 sh.) The second volume of *Henry V.*, for which only hopes could be expressed in the review of the first volume,¹ is now posthumously published, in the partially revised condition in which it was left by its lamented author. It has the same tantalizing charm, the same qualities with their defects, although it "heads in" rather better. Its chronological range is from the summer of 1415 to the summer of 1416—somewhat under a year, whereas the first volume covered two years. The high point of the volume is the description of the march of Henry and his six thousand from Harfleur to Calais. The battle of Agincourt is treated admirably, with a concreteness of realism that brings home to the reader the actualities of five centuries ago as if they were the doings of the descendants of the participants and their kin in the same region in the dark spring days of 1918. The author's foot-notes, plentiful and over-

¹ *American Historical Review*, XX. 143-144.

condensed as usual, play havoc with the opinions of historians, good, bad, and indifferent, including Oman himself. In the second last chapter the author describes the character and whimsies of the royal duke of Berry; and he ends the volume with a detailed description of the humble inhabitants, services, and courts of one of the manors of Great Waltham—a chapter which students of the manor will not overlook.

The author's antiquarianism is inveterate (*e.g.*, pp. 228–229), and his shifts from one series of loosely connected topics to another seem at first glance unreasoned. On reflection, however, it will occur to the thoughtful reader that Wylie has in some measure the same justification for his method of handling his material that some of us have for our method of presenting the civilization of a period. He makes use of a group of topics, which appear disconnected except for the tenuous bond of synchronisusness, and yet are, in effect, a series of studies of life at a given time from various angles, and when these are contrasted and compared one with another and viewed as a whole, they leave a firm impression of variety in unity. Life is more complex than anything else, and the orderly development of a well-fenced theme is often erroneously suggestive of an unreal simplicity in motive and in life. There is therefore corrective value in such work as Wylie's, even if he does often enthrone the casual, and one who grasps the point will profit by it and will, as does the reviewer, ask pardon of Wylie's memory for the hard things he may have thought or said of the good man's incoherence, of his presentation of materials for history rather than of history itself.

GEORGE C. SELLERY.

The Company of Royal Adventurers trading into Africa. By George Frederick Zook, Ph.D. (Washington, Journal of Negro History, 1919, pp. v, 105.) In his brief introduction to this monograph, Dr. Zook calls attention to the historian's long neglect of the African trading companies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, ascribing the reason to a loss of interest in the West Coast of Africa, following the abolition of the slave-trade. It is true that we are but slowly realizing that here lies a field which no student of modern history can afford to neglect. Far too many of the motives which guided the diplomacy of European courts took their rise here, the well-being of too large a part of the governing class of western Europe depended on the activities along this line of coast, for it to be safely ignored. In the present study, we have the history of one of these companies, the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa, between 1660 and 1672. To steer between the Scylla of topical treatment, with its necessary repetition and its loss of relationship to the larger life of a period, and the Charybdis of chronological treatment, with its lack of compact coherence, is always a baffling task, and in this story the difficulties are greatly enhanced by the fact that the action takes place in four theatres, no one of which is negligible in

understanding the others. Occasionally the repetition which this entails becomes irritating and even confusing, but on the whole Dr. Zook has presented a clear and straightforward account of the company's activities and relationships. He begins with that part of its history which takes place in England, its organization, its finances, its members, its dissolution. The stage of the next chapter is the West Coast. The quarrels between the Dutch and the English trading companies, and the resulting diplomatic tangles culminating in the Anglo-Dutch War of 1665-1667, are carefully untangled. In chapter IV. the author turns to conditions in the colonies. The close connection between the prosperity of the colonies and the ravaging of the West Coast of Africa and the place of the slave-trade in the imperial system have already been made familiar by Mr. Beer. Dr. Zook shifts the emphasis to the activities of the company, making it ever the centre of his interest.

This story of commercial enterprise, of West African aggression, of colonial faultfinding, and of diplomatic intricacies is built up chiefly from official documents, as in the nature of the case it is bound to be, and therefore it must leave us with many questions of more intimate detail unanswered. The monograph first appeared in the *Journal of Negro History* (April, 1919) and has been reprinted from that journal, thus affording Dr. Zook an opportunity to add a bibliography and an index and to make a few minor corrections. The study is to be followed by a similar one dealing with the Royal African Company, 1672-1752.

Surveys of Scottish History. By P. Hume Brown, Historiographer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Ancient Scottish History and Palaeography, University of Edinburgh. With an Introduction by Viscount Haldane. (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1919, pp. xi, 192, 7 sh. 6 d.) These collected studies form a notable and characteristic epilogue to the late Professor Hume Brown's many volumes on Scottish history. The first essay in the collection, his inaugural address in Edinburgh University, and the last three, which are occasional lectures on Scottish subjects, do not connect themselves with the general idea of surveying Scottish history. But the intermediate chapters deal with various aspects of the shaping of the Scottish nation, and furnish, as few other volumes do, a key to the wilderness of seemingly unrelated fact which constitutes so much of the national record.

All the essays are singularly characteristic of their author, a man of austere academic habits and quiet rational temper, endowed with little of the *ingenium perfervidum* of his race, and careful in avoiding the zeal and partizanship which one has come to think inseparable from the study of Scottish history. Even on so vexed a question as the policy of the later Stuart kings, Dr. Hume Brown maintains his judicial balance, although he allows himself the luxury of the superlative when he calls the reign of Charles II. in Scotland "the most pitiful, the most revolting,

and at the same time the sublimest and most impressive page in the national history". His very fairness seems, however, to mislead him when he deals with the national record of the Scottish nobility. "Once and again", he writes in an ingenious and interesting chapter, "they had the destinies of the country in their hands; it was they who gave Scotland its limited monarchy, the Reformation and the Covenants were largely their work; and but for them the Revolution and the Union might have had no place in our history." That is not the verdict of the Scottish national tradition. It is surely special pleading to praise self-seeking landowners for achievements where chance made their selfish interests coincide with those of a people organized and inspired by the national Kirk. It would not have been out of place to add to these surveys one other showing how a nation, unfortunate in its secular institutions, learned its first lessons in constitutional government through a representative church assembly.

But Dr. Hume Brown atones for any faults in two most admirable essays on Scotland in the Eighteenth Century and Intellectual Influences of Scotland on the Continent, where his combination of Scottish and Continental learning may be seen at its best. There are few better summaries of the amazing intellectual ascendancy achieved by the Scottish moderates in the later eighteenth century, and of the influence they exerted on European thought. "It is an admirable result of the progress of the human spirit," wrote Voltaire in irony, "that, to-day, rules of taste in all the arts, from the epic poem to gardening, come to us from Scotland."

Of such illustrious spiritual ancestry Dr. Hume Brown ever showed himself a worthy son.

J. L. M.

The True La Fayette. By George Morgan. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1919, pp. 489, \$2.50.) A popular life of Lafayette, but not "the first authoritative work covering the whole of his career in detail". The title, *The True Lafayette*, is something of an enigma. One would naturally expect a revelation of some kind, fresh light thrown on Lafayette's character and career by means of evidence hitherto unutilized, but the book contains nothing of the sort; the adjective in the title that piques the attention is devoid of any meaning. There is detail enough, at times too much for so small a book, but a lack of unifying ideas. Believing as the author did that "we still need to know more of the man who said, 'The welfare of America is closely bound up with the welfare of mankind'", he might wisely have omitted some of the unimportant details with which he has cumbered his pages to tell us more of Lafayette's views upon America and the rôle of liberty in the world. The chapter on Campaigning in America is the best part of the book, the author being evidently more at home in American his-

tory. The later chapters are superficial and unscholarly. The whole work betrays a lack of appreciation of what evidence means, and should fill the reader with distrust. Thomas Watson's *History of France*, Carlyle's *French Revolution*, school texts, and Mrs. Latimer's *Scrapbook* are evidently trustworthy sources of information.

F. M. F.

A Brief History of Europe from 1789 to 1815. By Lucius Hudson Holt, Professor of English and History, and Alexander Wheeler Chilton, Assistant Professor of History, United States Military Academy. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1919, pp. xi, 358, \$2.75.) The World War has opened the eyes of historians to the absolute necessity of a new evaluation of a great deal of modern history. Honest efforts are being made to see the past from the standpoint suggested by the epoch-making events of the past four years. In view of this, a sense of disappointment is inevitable over a volume which devotes only 160 pages to the *ancien régime* and the Revolution, and 190 pages to the years from the rise of Napoleon to Waterloo. The authors inform us in the preface that "military campaigns" are done by Mr. Chilton, "political narrative" by Mr. Holt, but make no mention of economic, social, or intellectual history.

Few periods of history are so charged with social and economic progress as is that of the French Revolution, and none so clearly reflects the vital and dynamic importance of ideas and intellectual movements. In view of this the discussion of Political Philosophy and its Authors merits more than a meagre three pages (pp. 47-50). There is lip-service to the ideas and spirit of the Revolution, but if it is by their works that the authors' appreciation of these great historic forces is to be estimated, then the fact that the Declaration of the Rights of Man is despatched in a solitary paragraph is not very encouraging. Economy of space might be urged as an excuse, were it not for the fact that half a dozen pages (pp. 20-26) are devoted to Catherine II., and more than the usual attention is given to campaigns of passing importance. Twenty of the twenty-nine maps and diagrams deal with campaigns and battles, none with the famous *gabelle*, the customs, or Napoleonic trade-routes. To many even the account of the campaigns will seem inadequate because topography and geographic factors are so persistently neglected.

On the other hand, if we except the questions of emphasis the work is very well done. The style is clear and forceful, and the narrative moves forward with much vigor. Personalities are often very successfully treated. Occasional errors or slips occur, as for example December 4, 1804 (p. 207) for December 2. The second of December plays too important a rôle in the annals of Napoleonic history to be thus obscured. Instances of overlapping occur as on page 104 and 107, 111 and 113. But these are minor matters. The real test of any work on this

period must be along the larger lines indicated above, and on this score the work is lacking. The concluding paragraph of the volume is an eloquent tribute to the paramount and permanent influence of the ideas and forces of the Revolution, but it is difficult to see how this can be the logical conclusion to the work before us. The authors were apparently unable or unwilling to emancipate themselves from the conventional treatment and write a volume in accordance with the ideas of their own conclusion.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

La Révolution Française et le Régime Féodal. Par Alphonse Aulard, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1919, pp. iv, 286.) The suggestiveness of this book is quite out of proportion to its size. This is in a measure due to the fact that the author is concerned mainly with pointing out to scholars the incompleteness of the evidence upon which certain seemingly well-established views appear to rest. He also indicates other questions which call for careful investigation on account of the scantiness of our present knowledge. As an example of the first may be cited M. Sagnac's conclusion, put forward in his doctoral thesis of 1898, that the burden of feudal dues was increased during the reign of Louis XVI. Professor Aulard now shows that the cases upon which reliance has been placed to substantiate such a view often lack typical character, and that some are not sufficiently specific. To exhibit one instance where a grand seignior used a "philosophic" consideration of his tenants, Professor Aulard draws upon the voluminous correspondence of the intendant of the Duc de Cossé-Brissac with the stewards of his estates in the Ile-de-France, Anjou, Poitou, and Burgundy. Professor Aulard also regards as at least not proved the assertion that the seigniors at the renewal of *terriers* had commonly increased the amount of the dues or recovered dues that had been permitted to lapse. In discussing the legislation of the Revolution, his attention is directed chiefly to the question of the persistence of collection after the decrees of 1790. The destruction of feudal registers in accordance with the laws of the Convention makes research difficult, but with the assistance of various archivists Professor Aulard has been able to indicate fruitful lines of inquiry. His view of the work of the Constituent, especially of the laws of March and May, 1790, is similar to that of MM. Sagnac and Caron, namely, that this legislation was "vraiment bourgeoise et anti-populaire", a judgment which is difficult to share except on the theory that social progress is advanced best by a ruthless expropriation of the beneficiaries of a superseded régime.

H. E. BOURNE.

Les Martyrs de Septembre. Par Henri Welschinger, de l'Institut de France. ["Les Saints."] (Paris, J. Gabalda, 1919, pp. xxiv, 179, 3 fr.)

This volume belongs to the collection known as "Les Saints". The presence in the series of an account of the murder of the 213 ecclesiastics who were victims of the September Massacres is not surprising, because their real offense was a refusal to take the oath prescribed in the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. For this the Legislative Assembly had ordered their deportation, an act of which the authorities of Paris took advantage to crowd all those at hand into the Carmelites, St. Firmin, and other prisons. It appears that the procedure leading to their beatification as martyrs, begun at Rome some years ago, has already reached an advanced stage. This has served as the occasion of M. Welschinger's re-study of the most sinister episode of the Revolution. Part of his book is polemical in tone, and part reads like a work of edification, but his chapter VIII. (*A qui incombre la Responsabilité des Massacres*) is a serious attempt to apportion the blame between Danton and the more brutal spirits in the Commune. M. Welschinger treats Danton with surprising fairness, but does not give the General Council of the Commune the benefit of any favorable indications. For example, he refers to the circular sent out on September 3 by the Committee of Surveillance as involving the whole Commune in its atrocious effort to extend the massacres to the departments. It is true that this committee existed by vote of the General Council, but by the time the circular was despatched the council had begun sincere, if futile, efforts to check the massacres. The evidence for the truth of this view, presented a decade ago by M. Braesch in his *Commune du Dix Août*, seems irrefutable. M. Welschinger fails also to mention the counter-circular which the council on September 7 asked Mayor Pétion to send to the departments. In the less controversial chapters M. Welschinger narrates the story of the massacres of the ecclesiastics, especially at the Carmelites, quoting at length from accounts of survivors, the Abbé de la Pannonie and others.

H. E. BOURNE.

Le Fer sur une Frontière: la Politique Métallurgique de l'État Allemand. Par Fernand Engerand, Député du Calvados. (Paris, Éditions Bossard, 1919, pp. 234, 5.40 fr.) This volume, which first appeared as articles in the *Correspondant* in 1916, is written to maintain certain theses respecting the place of iron and coal in war between France and Germany. According to the author, Germany, having secured the coal of the Saar in 1815 and the iron of Lorraine in 1871, systematically held back the development of this region in favor of Westphalia for the purpose of keeping her iron industry far removed from the vulnerable western frontier. France, on the other hand, failing to realize the fundamental importance of iron and steel in modern warfare, concentrated her plants in the region of Briey, and when war broke out not only failed to destroy the German mines across the border, but abandoned the Briey basin without an effort, thus losing ninety per cent. of her own

supply of ore. This whole question was ventilated in the French Chamber and the Paris press last spring, when military authorities denied the possibility of French operations in this sense in 1914, while the German statements that Briey had saved Germany's life were offset by statistics showing on her part relatively small utilization of the Lorraine mines and furnaces during the war. The greater portion of M. Engeland's book is devoted to tracing the rivalries of the coal and iron interests in Germany and the policy of the government in relation thereto. For the historical student this volume, consisting in large measure of contested interpretations of accessible material, is less valuable than the author's earlier work, *L'Allemagne et le Fer*, which utilizes interesting documents concerning the opening up of the Saar mines and the frontier of 1871.

C. H. H.

The Italian Emigration of our Times. By Robert F. Foerster, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Social Ethics in Harvard University. [Harvard Economic Series.] (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1919, pp. xx, 558, \$2.50.) Dr. Foerster's careful and comprehensive study not only renders available a mass of facts regarding modern Italian emigration, but so co-ordinates them as to contribute a consistent and sympathetic picture of the human motives and traits which characterize this exodus. Each chapter of his work is an intensive inquiry into and report on the special developments, social and economic, due to the influx of Italians in the country discussed, and the conclusion is emphasized that this emigration has been of high general as well as particular benefit to several lands and in an exceptional measure to Tunisia, South Brazil, and Argentina. Economically, moreover, Switzerland, southern France, Germany, and the United States have been gainers since "it is the uniform testimony that the Italians have been in favor by the employing classes". Indeed from this standpoint the immigrant is not desirable only but indispensable.

Dr. Foerster gives a succinct account of the primary causes of emigration in the untoward physical, political, and agricultural conditions, plus the common overpopulation, of the Italian peninsula, demonstrating its inevitable character and showing the place it holds in the minds of Italian statesmen and economists. He quotes Senator Bodio's dictum, "migrations are ordained by Providence". But he does not overlook or underestimate the appalling conditions which it commonly encounters, and the tragic record of privation, inhumanity, disease, and social irregularity it too often writes.

Dr. Foerster's chapters on the Italians in the United States are almost exhaustive and illustrate the predominant place they occupy as laborers on public works and in only a less degree the wonderful adaptability evinced by these farmers of the hills in the presence of American metro-

politan conditions. It is shown too, that the clannishness with which they are often charged is due to a protective instinct and often proves beneficial.

Final chapters show that Italy regards her absentee children everywhere as wards whose welfare may not be discounted. The generous projects of Bodio, Luzzatti, and Rossi in the paternal regulation bills of 1901 are approved; and the value of the retention of his native tongue by the immigrant, even when he has taken permanent residence in a new land, is affirmed.

Finally, it may be said that Dr. Foerster's work is the most authoritative as it is the most comprehensive volume dealing with the subject of Italian immigration yet published in the United States, and is indispensable to all who care to know intimately its characteristic features and main purport.

W. E. DAVENPORT.

Civilization and the World War. By Anson Daniel Morse, LL.D., late Winkley Professor of History in Amherst College. (Boston and New York, Ginn and Company, 1919, pp. xiv, 222, \$1.60.) It has long been known to students of American history that the late Professor Morse of Amherst was engaged upon a history of political parties in the United States. Separate portions of his studies have been published as articles in various reviews, five in the *Political Science Quarterly*, others elsewhere, including this *Review*, and in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. These articles have proved useful to students, and a collected edition of them, with the omission of necessarily repeated passages, and such revisions as might properly be made, would probably multiply and perpetuate their usefulness. Professor Morse's family has chosen to publish, as indicating the character of his thinking on wider subjects and as a memorial, the volume under review, written since the beginning of the Great War.

Professor Morse first considers what civilization is; then how it was produced, the process resulting in two types, the one autocratic, aristocratic, and militaristic, the other democratic. The result, as it affects the individual and then as it affects the state, is discussed, and in chapter V. the influence upon civilization of war in comparison with peace. This portion of the book is largely of the nature of an introduction to what follows in part II., a somewhat more specific discussion of the two types of civilization in conflict with one another. In this part the situation of the world at the outbreak of the war is taken up, the contrasted civilizations of America and Germany in some detail, the dangers which threatened civilization from the possible triumph of German imperialism, and on the contrary the results which might be expected to follow a victory of the Allies. The last chapter is a strong plea for a League of Nations as a necessary safeguard of civilization, written we are told before March, 1916.

Professor Morse's conception of civilization is lofty and spiritual. He considers civilization in itself, as the outcome of history, to be "the aggregate of gains that man has made since his emergence from the condition of the brute, the end of which is the ideal man of the future perfected in his entire nature". Its foundation and its creative force are found in morality—morality of the individual and of the state. Unless these prevail any civilization is false and insecure, and the result of the war and of the arrangements made after it should be to secure permanently the rule of right in all human relations.

Bethmann Hollwegs Kriegreden. Herausgegeben und historisch-kritisch eingeleitet von Dr. Friedrich Thimme, Direktor der Bibliothek des vormaligen Herrenhauses. (Stuttgart and Berlin, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1919, pp. lxii, 274.) It is probable that for some years to come controversy will centre around the personality of Bethmann-Hollweg and his relation to the outbreak of the war of 1914. Herr Thimme has done the American student a service in collecting in one convenient volume the war speeches of the German chancellor. As the name of the editor would lead one to expect, the editorial work has been carefully done, numerous and useful notes are provided, and a good index increases the value of the book. Especially valuable are the notes appended to each speech giving the reaction it had from the press and public opinion generally.

Unfortunately the edition is not complete. The speeches of the chancellor on the question of the submarine in the main committee of the Reichstag in March, May, and September, 1916, are omitted, as well as all the speeches during the governmental crisis which led to the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg in July, 1916. Again, the very important speeches on foreign policy made to the main committee of the Reichstag on November 9, 1916, and January 31, 1917, are only given in the abbreviated edition of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. The knowledge that speeches are sometimes carefully edited before publication in the official gazette justifies something less than absolute confidence in the text of the last two mentioned and, added to the omission of the others, renders the book less valuable, although the blame for this lies not with the editor. It might be interesting to speculate on the reasons of state which, as late as January 1, 1919, still prevented the full publication of these speeches.

The editor prefaces the collection with a long introduction which merits some attention. In it he traces the policy of Bethmann-Hollweg from 1909 to the outbreak of the war in 1914. The attempt is made to prove that the policy of Bethmann-Hollweg was crippled by the weight of the political inheritance which he received from the Bülow régime, and, secondly, that the policy of the chancellor during these years was consistent, able, and peaceful. Interesting as is the argument, it may

perhaps be said that the reader is not entirely convinced, especially with regard to the second proposition. But as a summary and criticism of German foreign policy during these years this introduction deserves careful perusal by all students of the diplomatic history of the period.

To those who lack access to large libraries of war-literature, the book will serve as a helpful guide to the public policy of Germany during the first three years of the war. To closer students of the period the introduction and notes may provide some helpful ideas or valuable clues. It is a useful addition to any library of war-literature.

MASON W. TYLER.

British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War. By M. B. Hammond, Professor of Economics, Ohio State University. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, edited by David Kinley, Professor of Political Economy, University of Illinois, no. 14.] (New York, Oxford University Press, 1919, pp. ix, 335, \$1.00.) This is a useful compilation but not altogether a mature treatment of the subject. The author is scarcely able to go far astray in his presentation of facts, since he steadfastly relies upon the *Labour Year Books*, the *Labour Gazette*, and the report of the commission appointed in 1917 to investigate industrial unrest. If to these official sources there be added Kirkaldy's compilation called *Labour, Finance and the War*, Barrett's three-volume Senate document on *British Industrial Experience during the War*, and the Carnegie study of women's and children's labor by Andrews and Hobbs, the foundations of Professor Hammond's work are pretty well revealed. Unfortunately there is no discussion or estimate of the literature of the subject, no bibliography, sometimes no indication of the provenance of a book (we are never told the date, authorship, or character of *British Industrial Experience*). More serious is the disregard of the journals of Parliament and of the British daily and weekly press as an exponent of public opinion. It is a pity that Professor Hammond shares so fully the contempt of parliamentary achievement sometimes entertained in these later days; for he would have found the debates on the measures which he discusses not uninteresting. A reading of them and of the press would have given him a larger sense of what may be called the unity of the developing industrial drama. Had he acquired a keen feeling for the relation between cause and effect in the legislation and unrest of 1915-1917, he would scarcely have separated his discussions of the two as widely as he has done. Schematic treatment of a subject, although adaptable to the arrangement of clippings and extracts, is bound to have organic disadvantages. But these criticisms must not discourage the reader who desires in accessible form a culling from important sources. The garnering has been conscientiously done, and the presentation is full, informing, and lucid.

H. L. GRAY.

The Fitch Papers: Correspondence and Documents during Thomas Fitch's Governorship of the Colony of Connecticut, 1754-1766. Volume I. [Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, vol. XVII.] (Hartford, the Society, 1918, pp. xlix, 402, \$3.00.) Mr. Bates of the Connecticut Historical Society pursues the even tenor of his useful way and with noteworthy regularity, which even war and the world's unrest cannot affect, presents us with steadily recurring volumes in the society's series of the papers and correspondence of Connecticut's colonial governors. The latest volume, bearing the date of 1918 and numbered XVII. in the list of the society's publications, is the first of the Fitch Papers and covers the period from 1754 to 1758. A second and final volume, already three-quarters in type, is scheduled soon to appear, carrying the subject to 1766, the date which marked the end of Fitch's administration. This particular governorship came to an end under peculiar circumstances, for Fitch was one of the first among that early group of colonials who suffered because they could not square their consciences with what they believed to be a dereliction of duty, and consequently forfeited the good-will and support of their fellow-colonists. In October, 1765, Fitch took the oath to enforce the Stamp Act, and the next year was defeated for re-election and never again given political office. The issue in his case, as in that of thousands of others, was one of moral obligation. He was a loyalist, not in devotion to the king but in devotion to conscience, and there were many during the pre-Revolutionary period who were ostracized for a like cause. Fitch was an able and learned lawyer and a good governor, and he served his colony too well to be cast aside for conduct that was to say the least honorable, whatever else may be thought of it. The documents here printed call for no special comment, for except in detail they add but little to our general knowledge of the period. They concern chiefly the war, the Susquehanna settlement, the last stages of the Spanish ship case, the Massachusetts boundary question, and various matters of a financial, commercial, and agrarian nature. Mr. Forrest Morgan has furnished an introduction, and Mr. Bates a biography of Fitch, in which he gives us excellent statements of Connecticut's way of electing her governors, of the printed laws of the colony, and of the governor's salary. In addition to the documents which are printed in full, Mr. Bates has placed in parenthetical paragraphs brief synopses of documents printed elsewhere, references to letters known to have been written but which no longer exist, and statements of contents in certain cases as far as they can be recovered. As a result of such editorial contrivances this volume is unusually full and complete.

C. M. A.

The Story of Old Saratoga: the Burgoyne Campaign, to which is added New York's Share in the Revolution. By John Henry Brandow.

(Albany, the Author, 1919, pp. xxiii, 528.) In this volume the *Story of Old Saratoga* occupies nearly four-fifths of the space, and of this portion one-third is taken up with an account of the Burgoyne campaign. Of this event the author claims only to have retold the story "from the viewpoint of the Heights of Saratoga". As one of the many critical points of the "Old New York Frontier", the region deserves intensive study from what may be called the Turner point of view. But the author has chosen to cast his account on the conventional lines of a "local" history.

The part of the book entitled New York's Share in the Revolution is practically a pamphlet of one hundred pages accusing history-writers of a failure to "designate New York's legitimate place on the roll of honor". Especially bitter is the complaint that activities of New Yorkers and events occurring on New York soil receive less space, measured in pages, than corresponding activities and events in other states, particularly Massachusetts. We have here the familiar conception of history as a drama with the states participating as actors, and the equally familiar phenomenon of discontent over the distribution of the favors of the limelight. Now this portion of the book was added to the author's *Story of Old Saratoga*, published in 1900, because the volume was included by the School Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York in its list of supplementary readings for the public schools of the state. Whether this conception of history and this formulation of New York's grievance afford material most suitably adapted to stimulate historical-mindedness in the upcoming generation may be questioned. Interesting as such matters still are to many members of local historical societies, the newer views concerning the Revolution brought forward by the recent work of American scholarship would seem for coming citizens of greater importance.

CHARLES WORTHEN SPENCER.

La Question de la Louisiane, 1796-1806. Par F. P. Renaut. (Paris, Édouard Champion, Émile Larose, Libraires de la Société de l'Histoire des Colonies Françaises, 1919, pp. 242.) The material for the diplomatic history of the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States has long needed full treatment. This is provided by this able treatise on *La Question de la Louisiane, 1796-1806*, which was first published in the *Revue des Colonies Françaises*, in whose pages have appeared many articles throwing light on the early colonial expansion of France.

It starts with a notice of the state of the colony in 1783 and follows the various changes in European politics which led up to the decision of Napoleon to treat for the whole province instead of the small portion for which the American envoys were instructed to negotiate. The author gives valuable reference to the second French domination under Pierre Clément Laussat, calling special attention to the rare diary of

the colonial prefect, published as *Mémoires sur ma Vie, à mon Fils, pendant les Années 1803 et suivantes, que j'ai rempli des Fonctions Publiques, savoir: à la Louisiane, en qualité de Commissaire du Gouvernement Français pour la Reprise de Possession de cette Colonie et pour sa Remise aux États-Unis* (Pau, 1831).

It is much to be desired that the portion of Laussat's book which relates to Louisiana should be reprinted. In the library of the Louisiana Historical Society in the Cabildo exist the several broadsides which are the official records of the government of Louisiana from December 1 to December 20, 1803. It is much to be regretted that no copy of the *Moniteur de la Louisiane* for November and December, 1803, is known to exist.

WILLIAM BEER.

Jahrbuch der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois. Herausgegeben von Dr. Julius Goebel, Professor an der Staatsuniversität von Illinois. Volume XVII., Jahrgang 1917. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1918, pp. 519.) The major part of the *Jahrbuch* for 1917 is devoted to the publication of the journal of Johann Conrad Döhla (*Amerikanische Feldzüge, 1777-1783, Tagebuch*), who took part in the campaigns of 1777-1781 as a common soldier in the British army. He was in the Anspach-Bayreuth division of auxiliary troops drawn from German principalities, and served until taken prisoner with Cornwallis's army, after which his diary extends over the period of his prison life at Winchester and Fredericktown, and finally his return to Bavaria, in 1783. Döhla's journal has never been properly accessible in print, though H. A. Rattermann succeeded in publishing the first half in his short-lived *Deutschamerikanisches Magazin* (1886-1887). E. J. Lowell in his *Hessians* seems not to have been able to avail himself of the valuable materials contained in Döhla's *Tagebuch*, though he quotes at second hand a paragraph which he found in Eelking, *Hilfstruppen*, II. 86. Curiously enough this passage, an account of the Hackensack raid, is one that gives a false impression. It is the only plundering expedition in which Döhla took part during his five years' campaigning, and in this his regiment was acting under British orders (March 24, 1780). Döhla reports that during captivity the German prisoners received better quarters and treatment than their English fellow-prisoners. At Frederick many of the captive Germans, especially of the Hessian regiments, became naturalized, and secured their freedom on the payment of thirty pounds or eighty Spanish dollars, often advanced by a friend or master with whom the outlay could be paid back in work. Recruiting officers of the American army were admitted into the barracks, and a large number of Hessians secured their freedom from captivity by entering the American service and accepting the bounty of thirty Spanish dollars. The orders and stipulations were

posted publicly and also read in the churches (September, 1782). Kapp (*Soldatenhandel*) preferred Döhla's diary to many written by superior officers, because of its simplicity and trustworthiness. It has not the personal charm, however, nor the sprightliness of the memoirs of the Baroness Riedesel, nor the occasional brilliancy of Captain Wiederholdt's narrative.

The *Jahrbuch* contains several briefer contributions, one on the importance of the mission of Moritz von Fürstenwärther, who was commissioned officially to investigate the distressing conditions of emigrants in 1817, and whose report was one important factor in the enactment of remedial laws on both sides of the Atlantic. The author, M. J. Kohler, falls into the same error as Fürstenwärther when he says (pp. 397, 400), that there was no tax on the property of emigrants from Switzerland. It was quite as bad there as elsewhere, and mounted as high as ten per cent. (see the work of Kaspar Hauser, *Ueber den Abzug in der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1909). An interesting letter of John Quincy Adams to Fürstenwärther, and copious selections from the latter's almost forgotten work *Der Deutsche in Amerika*, conclude this chapter.

O. F. W. Fernsemer attempts to connect the Palatine emigration of 1710 with the origin of *Robinson Crusoe*, but in this he is not as convincing as when he reveals Defoe's deep sympathy for the unfortunate Palatines and his humane efforts in their behalf.

A. B. FAUST.

A History of the Theatre in America from its Beginnings to the Present Time. By Arthur Hornblow. In two volumes. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1919, pp. 356; 374, \$10.00.) The so-called *History of the American Theatre* written by William Dunlap and issued a hundred years ago, is an interesting book, and as Mr. Hornblow says in his preface "almost everything can be said in praise except that it is not history"—being in fact mainly the autobiography of Dunlap himself. The three solid tomes of George O. Seilhamer's *History of the American Theatre*, published thirty years ago, brought the record down only to 1792; and they were disfigured by a needless and petulant hostility toward Dunlap. So it is that Mr. Hornblow has really had no predecessor in the work he has now completed. His title is well chosen, since it is not the history of the drama in this country that he is telling but the story of the playhouse itself—its establishment in town after town, and in city after city during the past two centuries. He deals amply with players and with playwrights but his record of their achievements is subordinated to his record of the theatres in which the actors appeared and in which the dramas were performed. Mr. Hornblow is rather a chronicler than a historian. He devotes all his energy to the presentation of facts; his pages bristle with dates, diligently verified. He lacks the interpretative vision of the historian and

also the historian's ability to co-ordinate the facts he has gathered. Mr. Hornblow does not see the forest for the trees; but he does see the trees, one by one, and he catalogues them and sets them down in chronological array. At least, this is what he strives to do and what he generally succeeds in doing but what he is not always able to achieve, perhaps because of the very abundance of the facts themselves. It is as a repository of dates and names of managers and titles of plays that his two volumes are most valuable; and this is to say that his book, while it may be read with interest, is likely to be useful mainly as a work of reference. Its availability in this respect is increased by a forty-column index.

It remains to be said that Mr. Hornblow seems to have made no effort to disinter such information as may exist in manuscript records; and he has delved into contemporary newspapers perhaps less frequently than he might have done. On the other hand, he has carefully consulted the publications of the Dunlap Society and the many biographies and autobiographies of actors and of managers—although he has apparently never seen Archer's *Macready* or Matthews and Hutton's *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States*.

The Path of Empire: a Chronicle of the United States as a World Power. By Carl Russell Fish. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XLVI.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1919, pp. ix, 305.) If it may be said that good historical popularization demands, first, the preservation of historical accuracy, secondly, the ability to hold the interest of the reader, and thirdly, the power of judicious condensation, then by the first two criteria Mr. Fish's book must be rated as a distinct success. As to the third, the reviewer wonders whether the author has not tried to do two things, each difficult, in the one book, and whether the result is altogether satisfactory. Quite the largest part of the volume, nearly half the total number of pages, is devoted to an excellent narrative of the war between the United States and Spain in 1898 and of the insurrectionary conflict in the Philippines. In the earlier chapters Mr. Fish explains the origin of the Monroe Doctrine, recounts the controversies between the United States and Great Britain from the time of Canning through the Venezuela affair, tells of the purchase of Alaska and of the Bering Sea arbitration, and accounts for the beginnings of the interest of the United States in the Pacific. But all that is said of the Floridas or of Louisiana is the mention of the acquisition of those regions, while the statement that "the United States annexed Texas without serious protest [from Great Britain]; in spite of the clamor for 'fifty-four forty or fight' Oregon was divided peacefully, and England did not take advantage of the war with Mexico" affords all the light thrown upon those steps in the expansion of the United States. Yet in other parts of America, certainly, those steps would be thought to have marked the path of empire of the growing republic.

The volume is brought to a close with four chapters upon the Open Door, the Panama Canal, the Problems of the Caribbean, and World Relationships. The limit of time reached is 1914, and the World War is left for another volume. In that, no doubt, the part played by the United States at Algeciras will receive consideration, although the interest of the United States in the Hague Conferences and the Hague Tribunal is taken up in this.

The subtitle describes the book as "a chronicle of the United States as a world power". Only in a partial and selective sense does the volume live up to this. But what it does is, for the most part, very well done; and, embellished with six handsome portrait illustrations, and furnished with a bibliographical note and a good index, it will undoubtedly stimulate an intelligent interest upon the part of that type of reader to whom the series, as a whole, will make its chief appeal.

ST. G. L. S.

Progressive Religious Thought in America: a Survey of the Enlarging Pilgrim Faith. By John Wright Buckham, Professor of Christian Theology in the Pacific School of Religion. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919, pp. ix, 352, \$2.25.) Professor Buckham has written a book of biographical sketches of the outstanding leaders of religious liberalism in New England from Horace Bushnell to Newman Smyth. He has known most of these men personally and writes with frank admiration, admitting that in some cases his chapter is a "eulogy, or even panegyric". But he writes with such ample knowledge of the men and their environment as to make his book instructive and valuable. It has the intimacy and charm of revelations made by a personal friend. Theodore T. Munger, George A. Gordon, William J. Tucker, Washington Gladden, and many others pass before us, and we know their significance far better because of the review.

Having chosen the biographical method, we submit to the defects of its qualities. The great leaders appear to be chiefly of the Congregational churches, and to have resided in New England. Is it possible to portray religious progress "in America" for the last fifty years without devoting at least one chapter to the immense initiative furnished by the University of Chicago and the institutions that surround it? What has been the influence of Vanderbilt University in Methodism? What of the powerful support given by American poets, reformers, and social workers? What of the discussions over slavery, temperance, and industrial betterment?

But once having accepted the limitations of personal sketches, we can enjoy a book rich in sympathy, insight, and loyal friendship.

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz: a Biography. By Lucy Allen Paton. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919, pp. xi, 423, \$3.00.)

Those who remember Mrs. Agassiz in her later years will probably agree that at first sight she looked impressive; that her features were often in repose; that you could hardly imagine her ever to have dressed with much attention to the whims of any passing fashion; and that you might therefore have expected her to be a little formidable. She never was. In a generation which still preserved the distinction of older New England, she was conspicuous for instinctive good-breeding. You felt her, too, by nature as kind as she was strong. The simplicity of her dignity implied her calm poise of judgment. Though she never seemed brilliant, she could quietly hold her own with anybody anywhere; for her intelligence was not only flexible enough instantly to understand whatever was said, in any mood, but furthermore was balanced by a delicate sense of humor. She was a woman of quality; the last things you could think of in her presence were sentimentality and priggishness.

Ironically enough, the lady charged with the duty of writing her official biography appears so reverently to admire these maidenly qualities as to feel that she must enrich with them a memory presently to be legendary. If this were her object, she may be commended for having achieved it—but at the expense of recognizable portraiture. This is the more regrettable because any other account of Mrs. Agassiz's life is unlikely to appear. So far as this book survives, it will probably lead the future to suppose that a great lady of New England was a belated offshoot of the Swiss Family Robinson.

The literary skill and historical acumen of the writer may be inferred from two or three passages taken almost at random. Of James Perkins she writes (p. 6): "Grave and courteous in manner and upright in principles he found his friends among such men as Samuel Adams, James Otis, and Paul Revere"—that is, men whom the fashionable prejudice of eighteenth-century Boston regarded as a demagogue, a madman, and a master-craftsman. Again (p. 51), when touching on the school kept by Mrs. Agassiz at Cambridge, she tells us: "She was the originator and guiding star, although the brilliant light of Agassiz gave it perhaps its more distinctive lustre." If Miss Agnes Irwin preserves in heaven the humor which made her delightful on earth, she will enjoy the innocent caricature of herself on page 260. Judge Hoar may be less patient above when he finds his fun embalmed in a phase almost babyish (pp. 268 ff.). As to Radcliffe College the book tells little or nothing not better stated in formal reports.

BARRETT WENDELL.

My Generation: an Autobiographical Interpretation. By William Jewett Tucker, President Emeritus of Dartmouth College. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919, pp. xv, 464, \$4.00.) President Tucker has given us more than an autobiography. He has pictured from the inside the religious and educational ideals of New England

during the last eighty years, and given us an intimate appraisal of leaders and tendencies in the great mental and spiritual struggles of his "generation".

Reviewing briefly his thirteen years as minister of two churches, the writer passes to his thirteen years as professor in Andover Theological Seminary when Andover was "a storm-centre and a working centre". The great theological controversy which shook New England is clearly outlined. In it Dr. Tucker manfully bore his part, but his dominant interests were never in theology but in "social economics".

In 1893 Dr. Tucker accepted the invitation which in the previous year he had declined and became president of Dartmouth College. There for sixteen years he exercised an unusual personal influence—largely through the famous chapel talks delivered on Sunday afternoons—and saw the college expand in all directions.

He found at Dartmouth an institution which like all the colonial colleges had been through storm and stress, and its early heroisms and adventures he capitalized immediately. The vivid episodes and colorful experiences of the early "Indian School" he made to live again in the minds of all Dartmouth students and alumni. At the same time with rare sagacity he healed the breach between the college and the state of New Hampshire, so that soon the legislature which once tried to seize the college and transform its character was appropriating \$40,000 a year for its support. Furthermore, by his understanding of young men and his power to interpret them to themselves, he drew students from great distances and nationalized the institution.

So far as the autobiography discloses, President Tucker has not held or expounded any special philosophy of education. It may not be too much to say that he is more interested in institutions than in educational creeds. "It was institutional loyalty that held me at Andover; it is the same principle which now sends me to Dartmouth." He has little to say of the value of technical scholarship, and praises English scholarship as being "more distinctly moral than intellectual". He rebukes "intellectualism", and affirms that the function of the college is not to transmit the culture of the past, but rather to reproduce its creative spirit. Evidently he could have no sympathy with William James's declaration concerning Harvard graduates: "Our irreconcilables are our proudest product."

But amid opinions which one may accept or debate, there are many helpful insights, many utterances of high administrative sagacity, and the book closes with a moving appeal for patience and optimism.

Mensch en Menigte in Amerika: Vier Essays over Moderne Beschavingsgeschiedenis. Door J. Huizinga. (Haarlem, H. D. Tjeenk Willink en Zoon, 1918, pp. xi, 226.) Your best cosmopolite is the Dutchman, yet sometimes your Dutchman's intellectual sympathies are bounded

within the limits of the best civilization of Western Europe, but here is one who has been impressed, to such a degree as few Europeans we know, with the American spirit, who, without visiting America, has by diligent study of a surprising range of books entered sympathetically into that spirit. and has set forth its characteristics with great penetration, skill, and completeness of view. Independence and union, the development of American economic and social life, of political ideas and practices, of moral feeling, of "movements", of tastes, and of literature, are all so well set forth that one could heartily wish the book a larger circulation in Europe than any book written in Dutch is likely to obtain. Its foundation was a series of lectures which the author gave in the academic year 1917-1918 at the University of Leiden.

The Maseres Letters, 1766-1768. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Appendixes, by W. Stewart Wallace. [University of Toronto Studies, History and Economics, vol. III., no. 2.] (Toronto, University Librarian, 1919, pp. 135, \$1.00.) The letters here printed have been taken from the correspondence of the Hardwicke family in the British Museum. They were written by Francis Maseres, who was appointed by the Rockingham ministry attorney general for the province of Quebec, and with four exceptions were written to Fowler Walker, agent in London for the merchants of the province. The letters are followed by five appendixes containing letters and documents written by other hands on subjects illustrated by the correspondence.

Associated with Maseres in the new government were Governor Guy Carleton and Chief Justice William Hey. Their selection was due to a conscientious attempt on the part of the ministry to give the northern province a good administration which would correct the evils brought on it by the mistakes of the Proclamation of 1763. On the whole the attorney general, in spite of his fluency in the French language, proved himself less fitted than his companions for his work. He was never able to overcome the prejudices of his Huguenot ancestry.

The letters, which constitute a unique collection of contemporary private correspondence from the province, throw light on many events of the time. The clash of the military with the civilian party is in particular illuminated by the writer's account of the Thomas Walker affair. The historian will, however, turn to the pages for information on the civil administration and on the efforts of the officials to correct the chaos that existed in the law. Many pages are devoted to this subject, and the screen is often removed from before scenes in the office of the governor. The information is not as specific as might be hoped; but no historian of the future who wishes to write on the beginnings of British Canada can neglect these letters. The editor is to be complimented on the clarity of his editorial apparatus.

C. W. ALVORD.

The Hispanic Nations of the New World: a Chronicle of our Southern Neighbors. By William R. Shepherd. [Chronicles of America series, vol. L.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1919, pp. ix, 251.) This booklet aims to describe the history of the Hispanic nations of America from the end of the eighteenth century to the present time. In typographical appearance it is admirable. It contains three maps and eight portraits. The sketch opens with a description of political and social conditions in Brazil and the Indies about 1783. Then follows an account of the movements that culminated in the independence of Brazil and the Spanish-American nations. A chapter entitled the Age of the Dictators deals with the years from 1830 to 1854 when dictators dashed across the Spanish-American stage very frequently. The author describes the interposition of Spain in the Dominican Republic and French intervention in Mexico. An account is given of the changes that took place in Hispanic America from 1876 to 1889. Scant notice is paid to the Pan-American Conferences, the Hague Conferences, and our policy toward the Caribbean republics. The longest chapter is concerned with certain phases in the recent history of the republics of South America. Short accounts of some contemporary events in Hispanic America close the volume.

Like other volumes in *The Chronicles of America*, this little book contains no scientific foot-notes. Its bibliographical note, which omits some good English titles and mentions only two titles in Spanish or Portuguese, is plainly not intended for the specialist. Here and there the reviewer was impressed with a lack of exactness in the statements of the author. The economic condition and the commercial relations of the huge area under consideration are neglected. Yet, despite its limitations, this booklet furnishes a kaleidoscopic survey of Hispanic-American history that should interest the general reader.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON.